

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6238

九月廿二日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1877.

六年

九月廿二日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

ARRIVALS.

November 23, R. G., British str., 921, Clarke, Colombo 23rd October, Galle 27th, Po-
ng 6th Nov., and Singapore 12th, General—OBER.

November 23, EMERALD, British str., 305, R. Cullen, Manila 20th Nov., General—J. Y. V. SHAW.

November 23, SA. ADRESSE, French bark, 622, V. Leroy, Saigon 23rd Oct., Salt-
Carroll & Co.

November 23, FAIRY, French str., 1,110, H. Schultz, Hamburg 3rd October, and Singapore 16th November, General—W. PUSTAD & Co.

November 23, LOMARDIAN, British bark, 718, B. Chapman, Newcastle, N.S.W., 22nd September, Coals—BONHO Co.

"CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR-MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 23RD.

Uzzah, British bark, for Haiphong. Cheang Hock Kien, British str., for Amoy. Elizabeth Nicholson, British ship, for Macau. Emrys, Spanish steamer, for Amoy. Cassandra, German steamer, for Saigon. Chased, American bark, for Cebu.

DEPARTURES.

November 23, HOSEA, Brit. ship, for Manila. November 23, ENVOY, Span. str., for Amoy. November 23, ENDEARMENT, British ship, for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Emery, str., from Manila—Messrs. J. McNab and A. Olano, and 200 Chinese.

Per Riva, str., from Colombo, &c.—Captain Simpson and 37 Chinese.

Per Ayra, str., from Hamburg, &c.—82 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Envoi, str., for Amoy—82 Chinese.

TO PARTED.

Per Uzzah, for Haiphong—20 Chinese.

Per Cheang Hock Kien, str., for Amoy—50 Chinese.

Per Cassandra, str., for Saigon—300 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British bark Lomardian reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 22nd Sept., and had light winds throughout the passage.

The British steamer Endearmment reports left Manila on 20th November, and had strong winds and fine weather throughout.

The German steamer Feronia reports left Hamburg on 3rd Oct., and Singapore on 18th November, and had strong monsoon for the last three days.

The British steamer Riga reports left Colombo on 23rd October, Galle on the 27th, Po-
ng on 6th November, and Singapore on 12th.

The first part of the voyage has weather; the latter part heavy N.E. gale and high sea. Passed the British ship Wyo, off Pulo Donar, steering South.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

November ARRIVALS.

10. Yurushat, British steamer, from Manila. 11. Cleator, British steamer, from Lebuan. 11. Zebra, British ship, from Manila.

11. Adria, British steamer, from Hongkong.

11. Wm. Morrison, British str., from Acheson.

11. Daphne, British str., from Deli.

11. Thistle, British steamer, from Bontay.

12. Benian, British steamer, from Batavia.

November DEPARTURES.

10. Edia, British bark, for London.

10. L. Costa, British bark, for London.

10. Serpentine, British steamer, for Hongkong.

10. Anna Rosa, Portuguese bark, for Bangkok.

10. Anna British, British str., for Australia.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

No. 6.

NOTICE.

A BRANGEMENTS having been made for

IMPORTING by subcriptions a MOB OF GRIFFINS for the setting out, fitting, and PAVING of the new Elevation of the English Embankment, the undersigned is requested to address his application to "SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN", Hongkong.

The limit of laying down cost in Hongkong for each Pony is £1,100. The Ponies will be apportioned amongst the Subscribers by lot on their arrival here, and in view of the full number as shipped, nothing will be left to the will be distributed amongst all Subscribers.

As may be seen by the Programme, the Steward's will be applied to Special Closed Races for these Ponies.

No application can be received after the 8th instant.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1w1703]

MANILA.

THE Undersigned has this Day OPENED

at this Port a BUSINESS, consisting

OF GENERAL SHIP-CARDBOARD AND GENERAL STORES, situated on the Monk, facing the Bay.

Fresh Provisions and Water supplied on the SHORTEST NOTICE.

EDWARD VERRIL.

Manila, September 13th, 1877.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE

MANILA.

On the MOLE near the Harbour Master's Office, and within Ten Minutes' walk of the Merchants' Offices.

TABLE D'HOUE BATHS, BILLIARDS, &c.

EDWARD VERRIL,

Proprietor.

If the Goods of

PROSPER EDWARD HENRI DEBODEE

DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors

and other Persons having any CLAIMS

or DEBTS against the said PROSPER EDWARD HENRI DEBODEE

late of LILLY, Venice, who died at Cannes, France, on the 16th day of December, 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to ANDRE DAMMANN, of Canton, in the Empire of China; Merchant by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Pro-
bate Jurisdiction on the 20th day of October, 1877, and the said ANDRE DAMMANN, the Particulars of whose Claims or Debts to the said ANDRE DAMMANN at his address aforesaid; or, in the Undersigned, WILLIAM HENRY BREBENTON, the Solicitor of the said ANDRE DAMMANN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BREBENTON, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 1st day of February, 1878, and the said ANDRE DAMMANN, having given his address at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, that the said ANDRE DAMMANN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said PROSPER EDWARD HENRI DEBODEE amongst the parties entitled having regard to the Claims of which the said ANDRE DAMMANN has had notice; and that the said ANDRE DAMMANN will not be liable to any Person or Persons that the said ANDRE DAMMANN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1877.

W. H. BREBENTON,

Successor of the said ANDRE DAMMANN,

Successor of the said ANDRE DAMMANN,</

NOTICE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

For 1878.

(With which has been incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

The PUBLISHER requests that those Firms who have not yet returned the Printed Forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be kind enough to do so WITHOUT DELAY. Any Persons who have recently arrived, or to whom Printed Forms have not been forwarded, are desired to send their Names and Addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 12th, 1877.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify that I have placed Mr. R. CHATTERTON WILCOX, in CHARGE of the PRINTING and PUBLISHING BUSINESS carried on at the Daily Press Office for this day, and I further notify that Mr. Wilcox has entered into an Agreement with me as LESSEE of that Business, to commence on the 1st January, 1878.

YORICK JONES MURROW,

by his Attorneys

W.M. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRAUGHTS SUNDRYMAN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS FIFITIED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [58]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.—
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The funeral of Mr. Hagat, late second engineer of the Yesso, will take place this morning at six o'clock.

We are requested to state that the services at St. Peter's Church will commence during the winter; at five o'clock instead of six as heretofore.

The agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company informs us that the French mail steamer Yesso will sail for this port at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In consequence of the recent catastrophe

to him by the Society of Friends, shows that His Excellency is able to improve an occasion from a political point of view.

He has done his best, no doubt, to make political capital out of the address, and the Quakers certainly afforded him a good opportunity.

But, as our London correspondent pointed out, in his last communication, His Excellency's arguments will not hold water, and will not give any material support to the anti-quinine agitators.

It is quite true, of course, as he says, that "of late years new markets have been opened, trade has been distributed, and profits have been curtailed," but those facts in no way prove that leishman has not been injurious to trade.

On the contrary, they ought to show, and do so to most people, that, for the restorative effect of leishman a very much larger business would be done.

The imposition of that ex-captain-duty has a prohibitive effect, the extent of which cannot readily be gauged, but we have numerous proofs that it tends to strangle trade in foreign goods in some parts, and in others to prevent their entrance except in very small quantities.

It is probably out of the power of Kwon or any other Chinese official to estimate the amount of trade lost by this means, but it must be very considerable.

Moreover the imposition of leishman in different places, in some a much heavier tax being imposed in others. The amount received by the Government may not be large, but the sum noticed by grasping mandarins is probably very different. It is idle to say that foreign trade has not suffered from the levy of leishman, when we know that many ports foreigners are debared from participating in trade with the interior, and goods can only be sold in the most limited quantities owing to the leishman bringing the price up to a point that renders the goods unsaleable.

The assertion that the practice of opium smoking has so impoverished the people that they are unable to purchase foreign goods is equally open to question. When we consider that the proportion of smokers is not out in a hundred, and that of these the majority consume such a trifling quantity that it makes no more difference to the opium consumer than his pipe of tobacco to the British working-man, it becomes apparent that the opium pipe cannot be so potent an agent in producing poverty as the Chinese Envoy would have us believe. The Authorities in China, with one or two solitary exceptions, like the Viceroy of Nanking—who has entered upon one or two crusades against the opium saloons of his provincial capital, have done nothing worth mention towards putting a stop to a habit, which His Excellency Kwon now declares to be impoverishing the country. As a matter of fact, there is reason to believe the Chinese as a people are richer than before the conclusion of the Treaty of Tientsin. It is true that they have latterly experienced a good many misfortunes in the shape of fire, famine, and flood, but there is a great deal of wealth among the native merchants, and they have certainly benefited to a much larger extent than foreigners have by the trade. The piece-goods and opium we sell them does not pay for the tea and silk we purchase from them. They have seen fit to sink vast sums in unseeded armaments, and have acquired some very costly gunboats, and they have invested money upon their arsenals with a mostreckless hand. The Government

has for years permitted the growth of opium in the Central Kingdom, and by taxing the drug has really sanctioned its production on Chinese soil. It has, indeed, only taken steps against the habit of smoking and the practice of cultivating the drug when the matter has been forced upon its attention, as it was by His Excellency Kwon and the Censor who memorialised the other day upon its cultivation in Shensi. The Imperial decree on the subject have hitherto not been worth the paper on which they were written, and it is very doubtful whether the latest edict will be enforced.

With regard to the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, we are not at all surprised to find the Chinese Minister is anxious that this form should, speedily be gone through. It has so artfully contrived to give the balance of advantage to the Chinese Government that Kwon is naturally desirous there should be no hitch at this late period. As he says, the Convention has now been in existence for over a year, and both China and foreign nations are fully aware of its stipulations, and it certainly is quite time that the matter should be settled. But when His Excellency gravely states that its stipulations "have on neither side given rise to suspicion," we can only conclude that he is either perfectly ignorant of facts or has a wonderfully cool way of ignoring them. The letter sent home by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce contains sufficient food for thought to cause the British Government, if it will take the pains to well consider the representations made in it, to pause before proceeding to ratification, while the action of the foreign Ministers in Peking in repudiating the recognition given to leishman in the Convention, must help to raise a doubt as to the soundness of the agreement arrived at by Sir Thomas Wade with the General Secretary in Hung-chang. Other provisions of the Convention have also been adversely criticised, and much dissatisfaction expressed with regard to it. It is needless now to go over old ground, but it has been abundantly demonstrated that the advantages likely to arise out of the settlement of the Yunnan affair are greatly in favour of the Chinese. The so-called concession of four new treaty ports will be as much for their benefit as for that of foreigners. Evidently the Chinese Minister is a little apprehensive at the long delay, and fears that the clauses of the Convention may have to be discussed over again, which is the best thing that could happen for British interests in China.

The following is the evidence of the two firemen.

Lam Akwei, a fireman on the Yesso, said that at eight o'clock, Thursday morning he was assisting to pull out the first. There were two other firemen there. The second engineer was not there, but he had been below at a quarter past eight, and left at the time of the accident. They came to draw the fire when they got alongside. There was a pressure of 22 lbs. of steam. Witness saw the gauge. At sea with a fair wind they had from 11 lbs. to 12 lbs. and up to 17 lbs. with a head wind. On coming to a stoppage, they waited for a pressure of 21 lbs. or 22 lbs. before blowing off steam. He did not think it unusual to see 22 lbs. He did not think it unusual to see 22 lbs. when they got alongside. They turned the cocks to let off the steam, but when they ordered a fireman to do so. Witness had turned the cocks under the orders of an engineer. The second engineer was on the starboard side at the furnace gate. Witness was on the port side. The steam came on with a sudden rush. Witness got among the coil. Witness was surprised, but he was not in the coil. He was not in the coil when he got alongside. They had all been scalded which caused their death. All that were there and all that have since died, died from the effects of scalding. If a person who has lost a large portion of skin will die from inflammation of the bowels. All the others in attendance were wounded, but a special report will be made to His Excellency the Governor as to them and the officers of the crew.

Dr. Adams, Health Officer of the Port, said—

Yester morning, about twelve minutes to eight o'clock, I was at the corner of Pedder's street and the Praya on my way to the Yesso, when I saw a fireman and a fireman's mate who I understood my attention in some way, and I turned the cocks to let off the steam, but when they ordered a fireman to do so. Witness had turned the cocks under the orders of an engineer. The second engineer was on the starboard side at the furnace gate. Witness was on the port side. The steam came on with a sudden rush. Witness got among the coil. Witness was surprised, but he was not in the coil. He was not in the coil when he got alongside. They had all been scalded which caused their death. All that were there and all that have since died, died from the effects of scalding. If a person who has lost a large portion of skin will die from inflammation of the bowels. All the others in attendance were wounded, but a special report will be made to His Excellency the Governor as to them and the officers of the crew.

REGINA V. WONG AKING.—The prisoner was indicted for stealing a purse containing a silver watch, chain, and some broken silver, the property of Kwock Akwei, on the 2nd October, from a house in Canton, and the prisoner was a visitor to the witness, who was living in the house.

The prisoner reached him. Sergeant Mowell remained at work in the garden from half-past twelve till seven o'clock without interruption, dressing the wounded. He had no assistance, but the Little was able to render him from attending other duties. The most intelligent of the European prisoners, and the best class of Chinese, would speak English, and the Chinese dialects were selected as nurses and attendants. They all attended indiscriminately up to seven o'clock last night, and then they were divided into gangs for the night. Dr. Mowell remained at the gal all night, and has been in attendance on the witness, who has been a patient of his for a week. The witness has been in constant attendance, and unceasing in his efforts to alleviate the pain of the unfortunate men. Most of them appeared beyond the stage of acute suffering, but some were groaning pitifully, and one poor fellow pleaded earnestly to be allowed to leave, and made a hole for an exit door.

The witness has been unable to watch the inquiry on behalf of the owners.

The following is the evidence of the two firemen.

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REGINA V. WONG AKING.—The prisoner was indicted for stealing two pieces of horsehairs and two jackets. They were scalped about the head, hands, and feet. A great number had been scalped by the hussars of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and the heads of the Chinese who had got the scalps were cut off.

The witness had been taken to the hospital of Tung-ting, and the doctor of the 1st Dragoon Guards.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank Bills on demand—3/10.
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight—3/10.
Bank Bills at 6 months' sight—3/11.
Documentary Bills at 6 months' sight—3/11.
ON BOMBAY—Bank, sight—3/22.
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, sight—3/22.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank, sight—7/4.
Private, 30 days' sight—7/4.
SHAKES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—37 per cent premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,100 per share.

China Trade's Insurance Company's Shares—\$2,200 per share.

Yantzeo Insurance Association—Tls. 640 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$255 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—36 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$175 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—12 per cent discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co's Shares—20 per cent discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 26 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—75 per share nominal.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$60 per share nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan—\$104 10s. Ex. 44 1/4d.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 23RD, AS REPORTED BY CUNNINGHAM.

Dried Lily Flowers—10 bags, at \$9.80, by Chun-chong to local trader.

Gymnas—200 pounds, at 80 cents, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Stockfish—20 bundles at \$5.20, by Chun-chong to local trader.

Shark's Caviar—10 bags, at \$17.30, by Chun-chong to local trader.

Vernissal—50 bags, at \$8.00, by Hing-tai-chau to travelling trader.

Red Dates—50 bags, at \$8.07, by Hing-tai-chau to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From M. M. FALCONER & CO. RECEIVED)

November 23rd.

Buoyometer—9 A.M. 30.20.

Buoyometer—1 P.M. 30.21.

Buoyometer—4 P.M. 30.20.

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Buoyometer—8 P.M. 30.20.

Buoyometer—9 A.M. 30.21.

Buoyometer—4 P.M. 30.20.

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